PAN AMERICAN fisherman

ESTABLISHED 1947

P.6
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MARCH
1955

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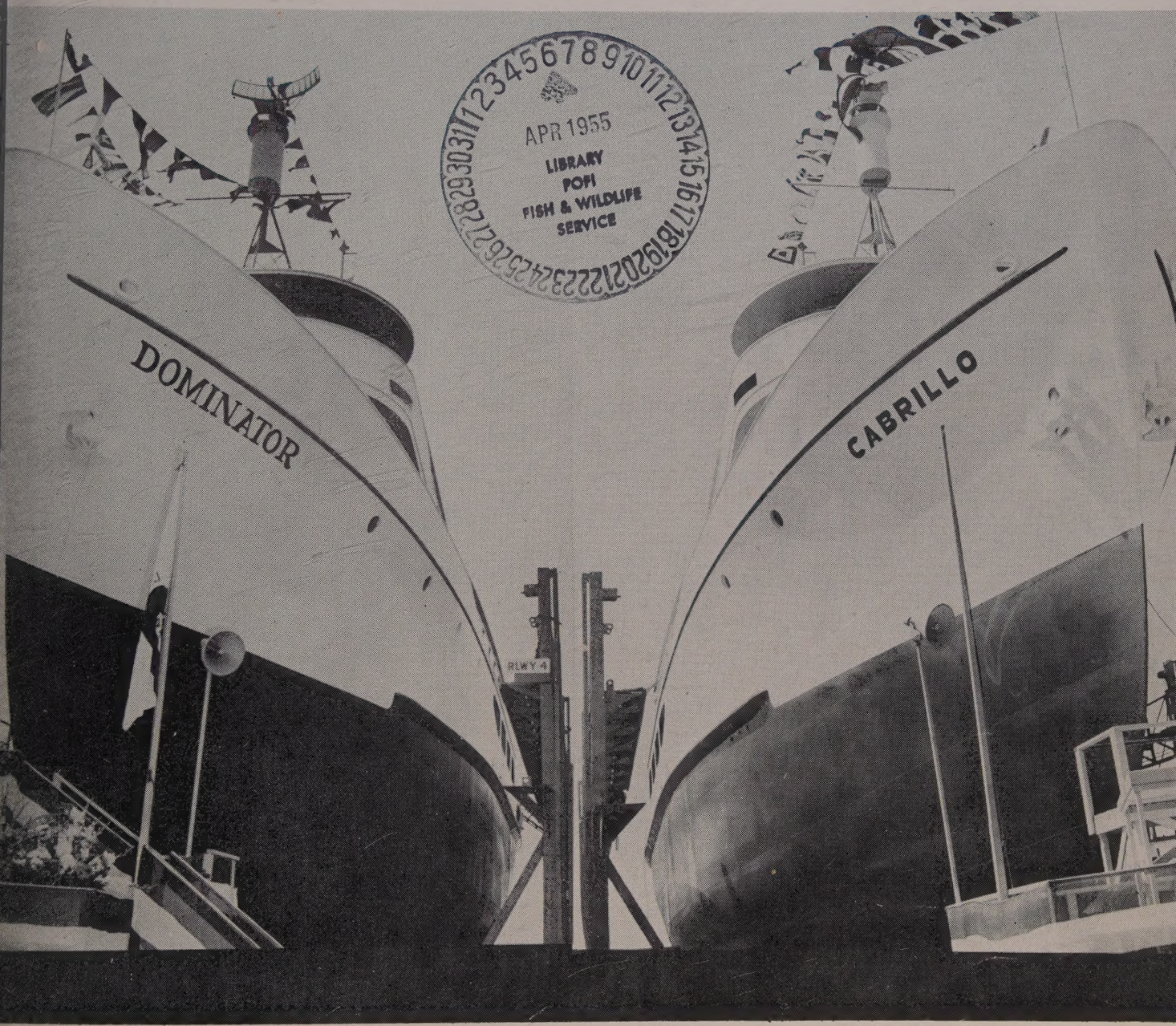

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In This Issue . . .

VIEWS ON MANAGEMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES

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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY STANDARDS

By MAL XAVIER
Washington, D. C.

THE question of Standards for fishery products has developed much discussion for many years. Lack of adequate standards has, no doubt, been responsible for many unethical practices and the distribution of some inferior fishery products to the consuming public.

Four years ago, while the breaded shrimp industry was in its infancy, it was discovered that many packers were producing a product containing more bread than shrimp. About two years ago our Quality Committee formulated plans to discuss breading standards during the 1953 N.F.I. Convention in Washington, D. C. About 75 per cent of the volume of breaded shrimp produced was represented. Plans were made to meet again in six months at which time "Suggested Standards" were set up and approved.

In 1952, N.F.I. conducted a frozen fish and shellfish, and canned fish cutting and judging at the Los Angeles Convention. Here again the results left little room for argument. Frozen Cod, Haddock and Ocean Perch Fillets, Headless Shrimp, and Canned Sardines were included as well as during the following year, 1953. In 1954 the program was expanded to include Flounder, Sole and Pacific Perch Fillets, Halibut and Salmon Steaks and Fish Sticks. Results of the second or 1953 cutting and judging showed that a great improvement had been made in quality over the samples judged at Los Angeles.

Despite the great strides made in production and distribution techniques in frozen fish and shellfish, little or no advances have been made in the development of better quality fresh fish.

You are familiar with Fish Sticks, the production and distribution of which has mushroomed during the past two years. The development of Standards for fish sticks, both the breaded and breaded-and-cooked, leads to the one ultimate aim of N. F.I.'s Quality Program—the placing before the general public of wholesome and nutritious fish and shellfish products of the highest quality possible. No matter how much money is spent to promote a commodity or advertise a product if that commodity or product does not meet a high quality standard, it means that time, money and much effort has been wasted.

It must be agreed beforehand that, since these industry standards are voluntary, both buyer and seller will agree to bind themselves by any decision handed down in the certificate of inspection. Voluntary Industry Standards will benefit the consumer and industry alike by giving the consumer better quality products and thereby better public relations.

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Pacific Telephone

Up Went the 1954

Output of Fish

THE pack of canned fish and shellfish in the United States and Alaska totaled about 860,000,000 pounds in 1954, as compared with 792,000,000 pounds in 1953, states Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

The 1954 pack was the third largest in history, exceeded only by the 1941 and 1950 outputs of 881,000,000 and 965,000,00 pounds, respectively, according to statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The largest individual increase was in the Pacific sardine pack which came to 60,000,000 pounds as against 3,000,000 pounds in 1953. The 57,000,000-pound gain was due to a return of this species to southern California waters after a virtual absence in recent years.

Production of canned tuna set an all-time record of 209,000,000 pounds in 1954, as compared with 189,000,000 pounds in the previous year. The 20,000,000-pound increase was due to a larger domestic catch and heavier imports of frozen tuna from Japan and Peru.

Canned salmon showed a 1954 pack of 194,000,000 pounds for a gain of about 3% over 1953. Bolstering the output were a 23,000,000-pound pack of sockeye salmon in the Puget Sound area—the largest since 1913—and a 28-000,000-pound pack of chum salmon in southeastern Alaska (as against 20,000,000 pounds in 1953).

Production of canned Maine sardines in 1954 came to about 61,000,000 pounds, for an increase of 8% over the previous year.

Canned oysters showed about the same pack as in 1953 when approximately 6,800,000 pounds were produced.

Reports from the Pacific Northwest revealed heavy canning of oyster stew in that section, with a 1954 pack of more than 4,800,000 pounds as compared with 3,400,000 pounds in 1953.

American cold storage plants froze 303,000,000 pounds of fish and shellfish in 1954, for an increase of 27,600,000 pounds over the previous year.

Domestic production of groundfish and ocean perch fillets in 1954 totaled 126,000,000 pounds, as compared with 112,000,000 pounds in 1953. Production of fish sticks, manufactured chiefly from imported cod fillets, came to more than 50,000,000 pounds, as compared with 7,500,000 pounds in 1953 when this commodity was first introduced. *

Magnified Depth Recordings

A magnifying device for commercial fishermen in seeing what they're fishing for has been introduced by Bendix Aviation Corporation's Pacific division at North Hollywood, California.

The electro-mechanical accessory can be plugged into a standard depth recorder, which has a window showing a moving chart with a stylus to trace a picture of the lower depths on sensitized paper. To get a close-up of a certain section of the ocean or bottom, with sharper definition, the operator simply turns on the magnifier, dials the required depth and then sees a reproduction of the world beneath him.

The magnified picture is three to six times larger than the ordinary depth-recorder chart. Its use also permits an increased number of soundings per minute.

Considered by United Nations . . .

Two Fishery Problems

Two subjects "The Continental Shelf" and "Fishery Conservation and Regulation" were considered by the United Nations' General Assembly at a recent session. Both subjects are of vital interest not only to countries with maritime interests, but also to the world in general.

On the first question, for instance, the Law Commission reported that existing international law "provides no adequate protection of marine fauna against extermination." This, it pointed out, "constitutes a danger to the food supply of the world."

The kindred subject of the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf indicated international legislation which would "protect the paramount principle of the freedom of the seas and of the air space above them."

On the fisheries question, countries asked immediate adoption of a resolution under which problems of the economics and conservation of high-seas fisheries would be referred either to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. or to a special governmental conference of experts as the matter embraced a number of specialized problems which could probably be solved only by economic and technical experts.

Much of the subsequent debate in the Assembly's Legal Committee revolved around the central point of whether granting these requests on the two issues would prejudice the Law Commission's course of action on the remainder of its work.

Study on the continental shelf and the world-wide subject of the high seas, territorial waters, "and all related problems" is to be concluded in time for Assembly consideration in 1956.

The fisheries question will be referred to a world conference, opening on April 18, 1955, at the Rome Headquarters of FAO . . . to study "the problem of the international conservation of the living resources of the sea . . ., a term substituted for the original word "fisheries" in order to cover the whole area of marine fauna (whales, for instance) instead of limiting it to fish alone.

PAN AMERICAN Fisherman

Published Monthly • *Established 1947*

KEllogg 8-5441
Orange Savings Bldg.
ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

"BUSINESS MAGAZINE OF THE WEST COAST FISHERIES"

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VOL. 9 — No. 8
MARCH
1955

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About This Issue . . .

Commercial fishing is hard work and quite different from the ordinary type of sport fishing for pleasure and recreation. So most welcome are all the new-fangled developments along the line of "Pushbutton Fishing" mentioned in the story on page 11.

*

Important measures for all branches of commercial fishing, especially tuna, are in the works in Washington, D. C. Keep posted by reading "Report from Washington" which starts on page 7.

*

Should management mean restrictions when it comes to commercial fisheries? Was overfishing the cause of decline in sardines, and other types or in other fishery locations? See what John Real says along these lines on pages 12-13.

*

There's more than one way to skin a cat, and maybe there's more than one way to keep a tuna cannery in operation. At least there's a noble effort being made along these lines in San Diego . . . see story "May Buy Cannery" on page 20.

*

The two new tuna boats, lined up side by side just prior to their recent launching in San Diego, make up the front cover.

Sando Publications: PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN • FRUIT & VEGETABLE REVIEW • MOTOR WEST

Pan American Fisherman is published monthly • Business and executive offices—Orange Savings Building, Orange, California, telephone KEllogg 8-5441. Postmaster: Form 3579 requested. Subscription rates in the United States and possessions, one year $3.00; two years $5.00; five years $10.00. Canada $4.00 per year; all other countries $5.00 per year. Current copies 50c each; back numbers $1.00 each when available. In case of change of address, subscribers are requested to notify both the Post Office and us, and allow one month for change to take effect. Entered as second class matter March 12, 1953, at the Post Office at Orange, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U.S.A.

Tuna Outlook In and Around American Samoa

HAROLD GATTY, who brought about the first organized tuna fishing industry in the South Pacific, made some interesting comments on recent developments in an Australian magazine of the South Sea Islands.

The United States firm operating the tuna cannery at Pago Pago, American Samoa, by using Japanese fishermen and a special technique, is getting huge quantities of tuna for the Pago Pago cannery and is regarded by Mr. Gatty with satisfaction—it proves that his theories and calculations (that the South Pacific carries large quantities of edible fish) were correct.

"The tuna of the Pacific Ocean is going to be one of the most important factors in the feeding of the future world," he said, "and the most important and valuable kind of tuna is the albacore. Wherever in the world—especially in the Pacific—the water temperature is about 64-66° F., the sea, from the surface right down to 200 fathoms or more, is thick with albacore tuna. You can get them over a very wide area—from New Zealand and the Chathams, through the Kermadecs, for example, right up to the equator.

"The Japanese, last August 1954, fishing at 16 South and 129 East (just east of the Solomons) took 2,200 tons of albacore. Few people realize the enormous quantities of this excellent food that are available to any people, once they acquire the knowledge of how to catch it.

"The Japanese work on the basis that they will average from 4 to 5 fish per 100 baited hooks. They select their area; starting in the early morning they put out some 20 miles of lines, carrying thousands of hooks; and they begin to pick up in the afternoon.

"The Americans have found some areas around Christmas Island where the average per 100 hooks is 12 fish —that is literally a harvest of the sea.

"The thing goes down to basic economics. The Japanese put about 35 men on each small vessel. Most of the heavy work is by hand—there are few mechanical aids in putting out and hauling in those miles of lines. There is very limited accommodation for the men—not enough bunks—and they have no fixed wage. They are paid on results. Their average pay, last season, was about U.S. $9 per month. All fish canned in Pago Pago (an American Territory) is free of local tax and, being of American origin, the food enters the United States without tax penalty. The enterprise we tried to found in Fiji had none of those advantages."

Mr. Gatty thought that, if tuna fishing flourishes in the future, it would be due to mechanization. Two American tuna-fishing boats, working out of Hawaii, had each a crew of only six men—the little vessels were mechanized to do the work done on other boats by 35 Japanese.

Gatty believes that the Japanese will be the first to exploit this great wealth of fish food. Before World War II there were 7 million Japanese fishermen; because of the crowded character of their small country, they simply had to go out and get what they could out of the sea. ★

Record Tuna Pack

California tuna pack in 1954 broke all records for receipts and case pack. The Fish & Wildlife Service estimates the pack at about 9.2 million cases of canned tuna. This indicates an increase of 12% or 972,000 cases (48 No. ½ cans) packed in California over the 8.3 million cases of 1953.

Total fresh and frozen tuna receipts by California canners of about 206,000 tons also set a new record, and represented an increase of about 15,000 tons or 8% compared with the previous record receipts estimated in 1950 when 191,500 tons of tuna were received in California for processing.

California imports of frozen tuna during 1954 accounted for about 45,000 tons of the total receipts, compared with 1950 imports of only 8,200 tons.

Samoan Governor Views Tuna Industry

The Pago Pago, American Samoa, tuna industry, although still in the experimental stage, shows every prospect of future success, says Governor Lowe of that country. It definitely has been proved that fish are around there in large quantities—for part of the year, anyway. And the Japanese proved that they could be caught. However, they were still uncertain as to the year-round availability of fish.

The cannery at American Samoa had, so far, been unable to maintain capacity production because supplies of tuna had been irregular . . . often days went by before a fishing boat arrived with a full load. Additional freezer space was badly needed at the cannery, but this should be available before long.

Lowe said there had been no activity at the cannery for about two months in late 1954. When their contracts with the cannery expired in September 1954, Japanese fishermen returned home.

About 1,000 metric tons of tuna had been processed since the cannery began operations. In addition, 500 tons of frozen tuna had been shipped to the United States in March, 1954.

The cannery had not yet signed a long-term lease with the United States Government, Lowe said. Their present lease expires at the end of 1955, but it was expected that they would then renew it on a long-term basis. Under the present contract the company was obligated to instruct local Samoan fishermen in the long-line technique —the method which has proved commercially most successful in the South Pacific.

Many Bills in Congress

To date 2697 bills have been introduced in the 84th Congress. The first bill, H.R. 1, introduced in the House is legislation designed to extend the Trade Agreements Extension Act for three years. Hearings started January 17 on this legislation, as related on another page in this issue.

Other legislation of interest to the fishing industry are various bills referring to international agreements and treaties; several bills to extend the minimum wage (now 75 cents per hour) to 90 cents, $1.00 or $1.25 per hour; bills to provide for an ad valorem duty on tuna and shrimp; a bill relating to the regulation of nets in Alaskan waters and another to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in Alaskan waters.

Report from **Washington**

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

INFLATION?--Inflation whispers are being heard, and disputed, in Washington. There is a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty--stemming in part from the tense China situation. The situation isn't critical yet, but it should be watched closely by the commercial fishing industry.

Danger of war is the greatest in four years (since Korea) but officials we talk with think odds are against a major conflict in the Pacific. However, few here think an outbreak around Formosa would end at "police action." Government heads all down the line have been alerted for a possible emergency.

The fishing industry, along with the rest of the food industry, would be affected by an outbreak of hostilities in the Far East. Congress would be asked immediately for a price freeze order. In fact, the Administration has such a proposal ready at this time, but feels such a request now might start unwarranted scare-buying. The price freeze order may be requested by the Administration later this spring, during a lull in the critical Formosa situation.

As contemplated now, a price freeze would not be imposed immediately, just held in readiness. Thinking is that the national economy is situated much better now than it was before the Korean outbreak. But when the freeze is clamped on, indications are that it will be a blanket order, covering all prices, wages, rents and so on. Not just on a selective basis. This, of course, depends upon the severity of any world outbreak. Odds, too, favor signing up of tunaboats and other fishing vessels on the West Coast for coast guarding purposes--on a stand-by basis.

An as-yet mild case of "inflation jitters" is evident when you talk with government officials. Thinking on that still is pretty "iffy." Uneasiness is being aired in hearings before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Big question to which Washington wishes it knew the answer is: Would an open clash with China lead to an all-out World War III with Russia? Majority opinion is that it probably would not. But nobody here can be certain. Washington strategy now is to sit tight and wait. Official view seems to be that this is a part of the East-West war of nerves . . . not the start of a showdown. Intention is to maintain an alert, not risk another Pearl Harbor. Plans are being quietly prepared for whatever emergency may arise out of the present situation. Officials stress, both on and off the record, the belief that the Chinese are trying to find out how serious our intentions are to defend Formosa.

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TUNA IMPORTS.--At press time it looked as though the Congress would approve the President's foreign trade program. The House had approved HR 1, which embodies the President's program, and the Senate was expected to follow suit after a hot fight and possibly some amendments.

The proposal would extend the life of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three more years, and permit the President to lower tariffs, including those on tuna, 5% in each of the next three years for a total reduction of 15%. New York Congressman Daniel Reed, an outspoken foe of the "gradual" tariff reduction feature of HR 1, says the import duty on tuna fish in oil could be reduced from the present 40% ad valorem to about 38% of the commodity's value. He does not say that this would be done, but points out that if the government thinks it necessary, the duty might be lowered that much.

Meanwhile, a bloc of congressmen who fear the effects of the proposed lower-duty law--and expecting it to pass Congress--are working up various proposals to be introduced which will provide protection to industries hurt by reductions.

For example, Wisconsin Representative Henry Reuss, who is primarily interested in protecting the motorcycle market, has sponsored a bill which would give industries hurt by reduced duties more opportunity to sell commodities to the government. This conceivably would include the selling of tuna to the school lunch program. Other bills have been introduced and will be introduced to provide relief to individuals, communities and industries which may be jeopardized by greater imports resulting from lower duties.

To give you an idea of how an increasing number of congressmen feel about the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, here's what Rep. Ruess has to say:

"This country, I believe, needs expanding world trade. Our export industries can survive in the long run only if we let other countries earn the dollars with which to buy our exports. At the same time, lowered tariffs help the American consumer.

"But if imports to this country are to increase, and thus give these benefits to the country generally, someone is going to get hurt in the process. Beyond a certain point, imports can be increased only at the expense of domestic industry. If you are in such an industry, it is small comfort to be told, as your company goes bankrupt, or you lose your job, that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds."

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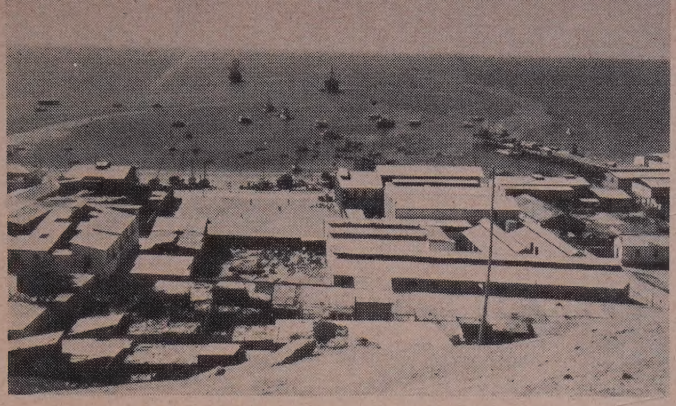
STRONG OPPOSITION.--New York Representative Reed says that the House Ways and Means Committee has approved HR 1 even though at public hearings of the committee opponents to the bill out-numbered those who favor it, 3 to 1. Reed says that in spite of the fact that more individuals and companies opposed the measure than approved of it, the report of the committee to the Congress "make specific reference only to the proponents." He then listed about 200 companies, unions and other organizations which opposed the measure before the committee.

Included in this list were: The American Tunaboat Association, Seafood Producers Association, California Fish Canners Association, Seafarers International, many chemical companies, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other railroads, the wool industry, cotton industry, cattle producers,and a long list of other industries, agricultural representatives and other organizations.

(Continued on page 21)



A view of the harbor, fishing boats and the refrigerating plant at Paita, Peru.

Peruvian Coast Developments

Off the Peruvian Coast

The wealthy treasure of fish to be taken from the Humboldt current off the Peruvian coast has been there for centuries. But it wasn't until World War II, when the United States was forced to find new sources of food for its people, that Peru's modern fishing industry was developed.

This industry wasn't a new discovery, but a rediscovery. A thousand years ago, Indians of the highly efficient Inca empire worked these waters. They dried and salted tons of seafood which they carried hundreds of miles up the Andes to the city of Cuzco. The Spanish conquistadors stopped all this when they came to Peru in the 16th century. Their only interest was in the gold and silver to be found in this minerally rich country.

With the rediscovery of the fishing industry—through aid from the U.S.—came a complete change of life along the Peruvian coast. Thousands of fishing boats started to work the waters abundant with tuna, bonito, swordfish, corvina, machete, pompano, sea bass, anchovies and many other types of fish. Thousands of people were taken into the industry in refrigeration plants, in canneries, on the docks, in fish markets and many other businesses directly or indirectly connected with fishing.

One of the reasons fishing had never really taken hold in Peru before World War II was because there was little refrigeration or sanitation in the markets . . . fish were generally suspect. About 13 years ago there was hardly a ton of fish a day eaten in greater Lima. Today fish consumption in the same area tops 40 tons daily. Besides the increased consumption of fish at home, the Peruvians also started to develop a big export trade in fish. Why these sudden developments? Modern refrigerating and canning methods were introduced with the fishing industry.

The developing of freezing plants has been particularly rapid in recent years. A typical example of this type of business is Frigorificos Paita, S. A., a refrigeration plant in Paita, Peru, one of the four largest fishing centers in that country. The company started operations in June 1951 and has grown to a point where it now can freeze 40 tons of fish a day, with future expansion planned to 90 tons a day.

The export of frozen fish in the course of the last three years has become second only to that of canned fish exported. Frigorificos Paita exports the bulk of the fish it processes. Consequently it maintains a large storage space which will hold 1,200 tons of frozen fish.

The plant handles mostly swordfish and tuna, which are caught seasonally. However, because of the plants large storage capacity it is able to operate the year around.

The electric power to operate the plant comes from three Caterpillar diesel generating units. These units provide power for five compressors, pumps, machinery in the repair shop, blowers, general lighting at the plant and lights in the homes maintained by the company for the employees. The plant has three Frick 8x8 compressors, each driven by a 75 hp electric motor and two Baker 5½x5½ compressors, each driven by 25 hp motors. In total, the plant has 20 electric motors developing 350 hp, manufactured by U.S. Electrical Motors Inc. L. R. Cowell, a native Canadian, is manager of the plant which employs 82 people.

Americans Have Trouble With the Peruvian Authorities

A tuna fishing boat, the "Western Clipper," and a freezer ship, the "Tony B." owned by Nick Bez of Seattle, sailed into the Peruvian port of Callao on January 24 for emergency reasons. The Peruvian authorities checked the logs of the two vessels and ascertained that tuna fish aboard the freezer ship had been caught within 200 miles of the Peruvian coast, the fantastic jurisdiction which the Peruvian Government now claims as territorial waters. The two vessels were fined a total of $5,000. The fine was paid and the vessels were released on January 29. The U.S. Government made diplomatic representations to the Peruvian Government protesting the detention of these vessels and again setting forth that this Government does not recognize Peru's claim of territorial waters jurisdiction 200 miles off-shore.

In mid-February trouble again broke out around Peru. Six California-based tuna fishing boats were seized by Peruvian gunboats for fishing inside disputed waters. Mason Case, manager of the Fishermen's Co-operative Association of San Pedro, said that as many as 100 Californians were aboard the vessels.

Case identified the tuna boats as the Alaska Reefer and Marsha Anne, owned by Andrew Villacich of San Pedro; Miss Universe, owned by Jerry Thomas, San Pedro; Sea King, owned by Thomas Mason, San Pedro; Stanford, owned by Matt Karmelich, San Pedro, and the Santa Ana, owned by John Gradis of Monterey.

San Pedro Leads

FISH CATCH IN 1955

COMMERCIAL fishermen in the United States and Alaska made a total catch of about 4,700,000,000 pounds of fish and shellfish during 1954, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay revealed recently.

The 1953 catch of 4,450,000,000 pounds was thus exceeded by 250,000,000 pounds, or about 6%, according to statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Food fish showed more spectacular gains in 1954 than the species used for fish meals and fish oils, in contrast to the reverse situation in 1953. Food-fish items showing large increases were tuna, sardines, Maine herring, haddock, and ocean perch.

San Pedro, Calif., led the food-fish ports with a 1954 catch of about 381,000,000 pounds. Gloucester, Mass., was second with 221,000,000 pounds, followed by Boston, Mass., with 151,000,000 pounds, San Diego, Calif., with 130,000,000 pounds, and New Bedford, Mass., with 72,000,000 pounds.

From the standpoint of value, San Pedro again led all other food-fish ports with landings worth $37,400,000 to the fishermen. San Diego's catch was valued at $20,950,000, while the Massachusetts landings in Boston, New Bedford, and Gloucester were worth $11,275,000, $9,400,000, and $7,875,000 respectively.

The chief meal-and-oil species, menhaden, set a new record for the fourth consecutive year with total 1954 landings of 1,750,000,000 pounds.

Although the catch of albacore tuna off Washington and Oregon was an almost complete failure, the national catch of all tuna species amounted to about 322,000,000 pounds as compared with 305,000,000 pounds in 1953.

Pacific sardines, which for many years yielded annual catches of more than a billion pounds but then virtually disappeared as a commercial item, staged a comeback in 1954 with landings totaling 132,000,000 pounds as against less than 10,000,000 pounds in the previous year.

The total shrimp catch for 1954 came to about 235,000,000 pounds, roughly the same as for 1953.

Salmon showed an increase of about 7,000,000 pounds, with landings amounting to 320,000,000 pounds as compared with 313,000,000 pounds in 1953. The increase was due chiefly to outstanding catches of sockeye salmon from the Pacific Northwest's Fraser River and chum salmon in southeastern Alaska waters. The large catches of these items more than compensated for the normal absence of pink salmon from Puget Sound which occurs during even-numbered years.

Pacific Coast halibut landed by United States and Canadian fishermen amounted to about 70,000,000 pounds—an all-time record—as compared with 60,000,000 pounds in 1953. Steady increases during the last 30 years have resulted from conservation efforts by the Pacific Halibut Commission, established by the United States and Canada in 1924.

Decreases were recorded for anchovies and mackerels in California. Due mainly to lack of an export market, the anchovy catch dropped from 85,000,000 pounds in 1953 to about 37,000,000 pounds in 1954. A scarcity of Pacific and Jack mackerel resulted in a decline in landings of these species from 63,000,000 pounds in 1953 to about 35,000,000 pounds in 1954.

★

Fishermen's Co-op Officers

Adam Kanzler was re-elected President of the Fishermen's Cooperative Association for another year. Harry J. McCool and Bert Johnston were reinstated as Vice President and Secretary respectively, to complete the election of officers for the year.

Two new members of the Board of Trustees were elected at the regular annual stockholders meeting held in Seattle, Washington, February 12, 1955. Kristian Kyvik of Aberdeen, Wash., and Henry Parpart of Seattle, Wash.; are the new Board Members for three-year terms. Dan Hjort was re-elected to a three-year term.

"Tuna Macaroni Bake" Campaign

A gigantic half-million dollar "Tuna Macaroni Bake" is destined to hit dinner tables all over the country in March, according to the Can Manufacturers Institute.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation will devote a full-page ad in the March 26 Saturday Evening Post to a one-dish dinner featuring tuna, macaroni, evaporated milk, cheese, mustard and catsup. Other sponsors of the Tuna Macaroni Bake include the Tuna Research Foundation, 13 macaroni manufacturers, and Pet Milk. Each will contribute to the campaign with a barrage of advertising, publicity, display, and point-of-sale material promoting the dish with consumer messages on every front. More than a thousand salesmen representing the participating industries will contact retailers with merchandising ideas and aids.

Pet Milk's radio and television personalities, Arthur Godfrey, George Gobel, and Red Skelton, will reach more than 60 million homes with details of the "Easy-yet-pleasy" recipe.

The Tuna Macaroni Bake message will reach consumers everywhere as the 13 macaroni companies combine their regular facilities in an all-out drive to spread the word. The Tuna Research Foundation will saturate newspapers throughout the country, wire services, and syndicates with recipes and photographs. Food editors of four Sunday supplements with a combined circulation of over 27 million people will be supplied with stories and pictures. Mailings will be sent to food editors in 168 major markets.

Food program directors at more than 100 television stations will be furnished pictures and recipes featuring the Tuna Macaroni Bake. A Lenten dish promoted by four big food-industry leaders is ready to set on the table. The Tuna Macaroni Bake campaign will combine the merchandising, advertising and publicity support into one big inter-industry food promotions.

Electric Fish Detector

PUSHBUTTON FISHING

SCIENTISTS are doing some remarkable things these days, and one of them may apply electric gear to commercial fishing. From Hamburg, Germany, to various U. S. research points, they are trying out electricity for catching everything from anchovies to tuna and whales.

Experts at West Germany's Federal Research Institute for Fisheries have a new approach to the ancient struggle between man and fish. For example, a former German minesweeper now owned by the Fish Products Co., of Lewes, Delaware, has been hauling herring from the choppy seas with the help of electrically charged apparatus. As the net is pulled along behind the trawler, fish are shooed into it by irritating electrical fields at each side of the net's mouth.

In the Bay of Biscay, a French vessel has been combing the waters for big tuna, with lines stretching out behind, and thin electrical cables joined to the hooks. When a tuna bites, a button is pushed and the fish is knocked out and easily hauled on deck in a few minutes. Tuna in these waters weigh up to 600 pounds; with traditional gear it often takes three or four men an hour or more to land one.

Around Gibralter, Spaniards have long caught tuna by the ton in huge nets as the fish race to the Mediterranean to spawn each spring. However, the struggling creatures cause great damage to the nets, requiring many men to man the vessels, keep nets taut and handle repairs. The new idea is to stun the tuna electrically as they pass by—in this case not directly to their bodies but by an electrical charge in all the water around them. Then they can be netted while in a daze.

Nobody knows how far push-button fishing will go commercially, but it may lead to a great exploitation of the riches of the seas. The fisherman of the future may change from a hunter of game into a harvester of ocean crops.

Electricity can do more than irritate, stun and electrocute fish. A negative charge will do this, but a positive charge of the right kind will attract fish. Using an anode as "bait", the fish swi mto it from all directions, when along comes a net and scoops them up.

In Norway they are interested in ways to improve the catch of tiny anchovies. Normally these fish are netted, and left swimming in the net in open water for a week or two so their stomachs will be empty when the fish are canned. Otherwise they don't taste so good nor keep so long. While swimming in the "reducing" net many of the anchovies are snatched up by birds. Now it is claimed they can be made ready for canning in a day or two if kept in a state of electrical shock. The fish can be made dizzy so they lose all appetite and each shock squeezes out a bit of undigested food they downed before capture.

Some fish electricians like to talk about the time when they may be able to attract any single desired variety of seafood by using just the right current. For example, salmon are stimulated only by very high frequencies while eels respond only to very low ones.

There's one more side to this deal —some businesses want nothing to do with any kind of fish. So fish-repelling equipment is being developed for the water-intake gates of factories and electric generating plants, thus avoiding occasional shut-downs while cleaning out an unwanted mess of fish. ★

Some Idea!

An interesting development was the recent introduction of a bill by Congressman Craig Hosmer (Rep.-Calif.) which would authorize the Territory of Hawaii to be incorporated in the State of California and the Territory of Alaska to be incorporated in the State of Washington.

Record of the Sardine Season

This record of sardines received and processed for the past season was compiled by the Marine Fisheries Branch, State of California Department of Fish and Game, from the processors' statement of fish received, fish packed and by-products produced.

Final Report for Season August 1, 1954, through February 2, 1955

Sardine Receipts, Tons	*		
For canning	9,488	57,208	66,696
For reduction under permit	.....	.....	.....
For pet food and other uses	.....	446	446
Total tons received	9,488	57,654	67,142
Production			
Meal, tons	612	5.926	6,538
Oil, gallons	90,582	669,698	760,280
Case Pack			
1 lb. oval 48s	173,215	568.297	741,512
1 lb. taa'l 48s	12,256	483,201	495,457
8 oz. buffet 96s	.....	7,939	7,939
8 oz. oblong 48s	65	31,084	31,149
5 oz. round 100s	30,516	90,175	121,591
Misc. in 1 lb. 48s equivalents	143	23.610	23,753
Total in 1 lb. 48s equivalents	211,408	1.180,523	1,391,931

All canning plants packed 13.5 cases (1 lb. 48s equivalents) or more per ton of canning fish received in their plants. Case pack does not include pet food canned from sardines.

*Includes small amount of sardines processed in San Francisco District.

Viewpoint

Of the Commercial Fisherman on the Management of

MARINE FISHERIES

By JOHN J. REAL

IT is my plan to discuss the subject of fishery management as it relates to the "domestic" ocean fisheries. This is a faulty term and is not used in the biological sense but rather in the political aspect.

I do not mean that I will cover only management principles which apply to stocks of fish which never venture away from our shores. These, in the aggregate, are our least important ocean fisheries. Instead, this discussion will concern itself with the fisheries which touch our shores and in which our domestic fishermen are interested, including attempts to control these fisheries by the legislative acts of our several coastal states.

"International" or high seas fisheries will not be discussed except as that subject may bear upon the attempts to control these fisheries. However, in passing, I do wish to emphasize the importance of the problems surrounding management of high seas fisheries. That subject has been forced into a marriage with the problem of territorial waters and present trends in that field are unfavorable for the U.S. fishing and maritime industries.

The Controversy Rages

Let's examine the commercial fisherman's point of view on attempts to restrict his fishing effort by legislative or administrative management of what we have called the "domestic" fisheries. The controversy which surrounds this subject pits against each other two men possessing like virtues:

(1) the commercial fisherman in search at sea of the object of his livelihood and (2) the angler in pursuit of his recreation. It is the commercial fisherman versus the sport fisherman.

One notion should be quickly dispelled . . . that the commercial fisherman will never submit to an invasion of his "right" to fish, or any control of his activities. Such is not the case.

Individually he may view all restrictive legislation much like the ordinary citizen views taxation or other restraints on his liberty, or as the patient considers medicine; he doesn't like it but he does not quarrel with its necessity in the proper cases. As a good citizen he regards the legitimate protection of a natural resource as important to his business and to the welfare of the nation.

Sport fishermen must realize that the initial cost and the normal useful life of a processing plant or fishing vessel is far greater than that of a rod and reel . . . hence the necessity for maintaining a constant source of supply of raw fish.

Actually it is the commercial fisherman who gains the most from sound management and loses the most if there is lack of it where needed. The sportsman gains the least with management and loses the least if it is not there.

What is usually interpreted as short-sightedness, indifference or greed on the part of commercial fishermen when controls are proposed is actually nothing more than legitimate caution on restrictive measures. Most of the proposed restrictive devices are experiments. The commercial fisherman can little risk an exploratory operation that might wind up as an autopsy.

The Case for Controls

No control device—whether it be bag limit, closed season, limitation as to use, size limit, gear restriction, closed area or any other—fit every situation. The choice must follow the objective and will vary the degree of limitation required and with the type of fishery concerned. One general principle should be borne in mind: that device which occasions the least economic detriment, while accomplishing the objective, should be used.

Arguments generally arise upon the "disappearance" or decline of a commercial fishery. The logic for control runs something like this: The fish were here before; the commercial fisherman fished them; they are not here now; therefore the commercial fisherman is responsible for their decline or disappearance. Neverthe-

This is a condensation of a speech by Mr. Real of San Pedro at the annual convention of the National Canners Association.

less, most scientists concur that the lack of availability does not necessarily represent a lack of abundance of fish in the ocean, nor does a diminuation of abundance necessarily represent a danger to the continued welfare of the fishery.

Many ill-conceived plans for control of a natural resource are to be found in the fish and game codes of most of our coastal states. They are explainable only by an analysis of the political aspects of this controversy.

The proponents of restriction are far more numerous than the commercial fishermen, and they are more widespread geographically, giving them better access to more legislative ears. Most legislators will arrive at honest conclusions if given the facts and the time and opportunity to study them. But unfortunately legislators are busy men and the fisheries is an extremely complex subject. The word "conservation" is a magically popular one. No one is against it and everyone is for it. It is no wonder, therefore, that even intelligent legislators are sometimes carried away by its magic.

Two Kinds of Conservation

The oceans of the world were not designated as vast aquaria for the visual pleasure of mankind in their flora and fauna. Nor were they created as playgrounds or international parks for man's recreation alone. These two uses have their proper place but are neither primary nor exclusive. The fish in the oceans were created to be taken and utilized by man. Since it cannot be left to each man to catch his own fish, commercial fishing is needed to assure that the fisheries will attain their highest degree of utility.

True fishery conservation means the maintenance of a sustained maximum yield. It can be just as wasteful to harvest too little as it is to take too much.

Dr. W. M. Chapman summed up this situation as follows in a report made to a Congressional Committee while he was in the Department of State:

"Each population of fish has a certain crop which can be safely taken from it each year without harming the productive potential of the population. If a larger crop is taken there is wastage because that will cut down the crop that can be taken next year and in following years. What is not generally understood, however, is that if a smaller crop than this safe maximum is taken there is also wastage. The fish simply die unused. It is of no interest to mankind at all that the ocean is full of fish. It is only these fish that are available to eat or otherwise use that are of practical consequence."

Tampering with an industry and the livelihood of people in it is a deadly serious business. It can only be justified where a clear necessity for it is first found, and it is the commercial fishing industry which has sought most of the fishery research programs now under way. In some cases it is the industry which pays for the research directly through taxes on itself.

Such is the case of the cooperative research program on sardines and other species being carried on in California. Unfortunately in the last decade research work on particular stocks of fish have commenced after the fish had "disappeared." This pattern, however, is changing. The cooperative research program in California, geared principally to the study of the sardines which had already declined when the program was commenced, is now also studying other stocks of fish where no so-called "danger signs" are apparent.

On the international scene the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission is doing likewise with tuna. Other similar state, federal and international programs are under way or contemplated.

Consider the Sardine Situation

The importance of adequate ocean fishery research cannot be overemphasized. If it is timely begun and properly carried out, it should reveal the need or lack of need of restricting the fishing effort and should dispel most of the scientific disagreements. In addition, such research could provide the vehicle for the discovery of new or latent fish stocks which can be utilized commercially. From the fisherman's standpoint, these new fisheries would help to replace those in which he might be required to practice restraint as a result of legitimate restrictions.

A further reason for caution is that restrictions on domestic fishermen could create strong and permanent foreign competition. A case in point is the California sardine fishery.

The California sardine is equally available to the California fisherman and to the Mexican fisherman operating out of Lower California. The fish found in both areas belong to the same population. Assume that California should find it necessary to restrict the fishing effort on sardines and adopts measures limiting the activities of California sardine fishermen. This would most assuredly give an impetus to the sardine industry in Lower California which would result in its gaining such a competitive foothold that it could never be dislodged.

At the same time, California's management program would be rendered ineffective because the Mexican fisherman would be unrestricted and would draw upon the identical fish population which was sought to be protected. The California end of the pipe would be narrowed and to the Mexican end would be added a funnel. Management of such a fishery would therefore obviously require the action of both Mexico and California (as well as Oregon and Washington where the same sardines also touch) before such control could be effective. Unilateral control by California would be sheer folly.

An additional reason for caution on proposed restrictions is the tremendous economic impact that limitations can have on the industry. As a result of restrictions the fisherman will catch less fish and unless he is able to compensate for this by an increased price for his product, he soon must leave the fishery. The fisherman, in some instances, cannot raise his price but must, in fact, lower it to meet foreign competition.

For many years the California pilchard fisherman explained the "disappearance" of the sardine in terms of the shifting of currents. His statements were scoffed at by the apostles of restriction. However, the latest published report of the government agencies investigating the causes for the "disappearance" of the California sardine devoted considerable length to the effect of currents on the strange antics of this species. Another long-standing opinion of sardine fishermen is that ocean pollution has been a major contributing cause of the decline.

Some Solutions to the Problem

It is appropriate to suggest some possible solutions of the problem. First, this industry should press for

(Continued on page 18)

EBB 'n FLOW

Trawl Cable Meters

Ever since fishermen began using a pair of power machines to handle their trawls, they have been wrestling with the problem of marking their trawl cables to determine the amount of cable run out. Now a cable meter has been developed which eliminates the marking of trawl cables. Tests observed by the Washington State Bureau of Fisheries' scientists aboard draggers in Puget Sound and off the Pacific coast of Washington have proven the meter to be accurate and convenient to use. Advantages claimed are these:

1. The meters afford a continuous and accurate measurement of the trawl cable run out and they subtract as the cable is winched in.

2. Changes in cable length due to stretching or repairing of the cables while at sea offer no problem to a dragger using Trawl Cable Meters.

3. In case a captain persists in using wire markers and encountered cable trouble while dragging it would still be possible for him to re-mark the cables *at sea* by using only one of these meters.

4. These meters are particularly helpful at night with the addition of a simple flashlight which is readily attached to them. This makes observation of cable length very simple under night dragging conditions.

For further information write Olympic Instrument Laboratories, Cove, Washington.

Airhorns

Boat owners find in the line of Kahlenberg Airhorns a ready choice of suitable navigation signals for their use. Kahlenberg offers Horns suitable for operation on vessels from 30 feet to the largest ocean liners in over 300 monotone and chime tone models from 5 inches to 10 inches diameter diaphragms inclusive. They provide a loud but mellow signal for close range work as well as one with outstanding carrying capacity at long range with unusually low air consumption.

Bulletins on this equipment are available from Kahlenberg Bros. Co., Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Insulating Material

Development of a unique cellular glass insulating material which combines both insulation and ceramic finish in a single unit, has been announced by Pittsburgh Corning Corporation.

Called "Duraface Foamglas," the new material provides a durable, impact-resisting surface along with high insulating and moisture-proof qualities. Being completely inorganic, it will not rot or deteriorate and is not affected by fungus.

It does not provide food or nesting material for rats and other vermin. Where sanitation and cleanliness are essential, such as in refrigerated food storage and processing rooms, "Duraface Foamglas" walls are easily washed down. Being made of pure glass, the material is resistant to nearly all chemicals. While the white ceramic surface needs no paint or other surface finish for durability and architectural appearance, various types of paint can be applied.

Improved Marine Radiotelephone

The Kaar 37 marine radiotelephone has become exceptionally popular due to the set's good performance, rugged construction and a very competitive price. Compact, yet powerful; 5 crystal controlled channels (transmitter and receiver), tunable broadcast band in the receiver, and provision for deck calling. For information write Kaar Engineering Corporation, P.O. Box 1320, Palo Alto, California.

Diesel Booklet

The development of more efficient lubricating oils to get many years of reliable service from diesel engines is related in a new booklet, "Let Your Diesel Live." This booklet contains the story of lubricating oils and how these oils affect engines.

The never ending effort to design the best diesel engine that can be produced and the continuing research in the development of lubricating oils is related in this illustrated 16-page booklet . . . free from Caterpillar dealers or Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois.

Largest Diesel on West Coast

Wm. Clausen, executive vice president and general manager of Enterprise Engine & Machinery Co., subsidiary of General Metals Corporation, announced that the largest diesel engine ever to be built on the West Coast is now in production at that company's San Francisco plant. It is the first V-type engine to be built by Enterprise and is a 16-cylinder, 6,150 HP engine. It marks 70 years of steady progress for the company.

The R-V engine is the fifth in the company's series of engines now being built for a wide variety of power needs. These are built in diesel, dual fuel, and spark ignition types. Unique in design, it offers features which meet the demand from the field for higher horsepower ratings with space, volume, and weight limitations.

The Enterprise R-V is built in marine and stationary models. Ratings in both will range from 1,228 BPH at 200 RPM to 6,150 BPH at 400 RPM. Engines are built in 12 and 16 cylinder sizes. Unique in design, it provides many new special features for easier installation and servicing.

Low Cost Battery Charger

An economy model battery charger has just been added to the "C&C" line. With a 6 ampere rating, there are models for either 18 or 24 volt systems. Compact and only 18 lbs. in weight, the complete unit is easily carried around.

Further information and Bulletin No. 1696 are available from McColpin-Christie Corp., 3410 W. 67th St., Los Angeles 43, Calif.

Old Model Wanted

If you are the owner of an old model C Universal Marine Engine it might be worth $250. That's the figure set by Universal in its world wide search for one of these old models to round out a marine engine museum at its factory.

Anyone interested should write to Louis Grill, Vice-President, giving serial number and condition of engine. Address Universal Motor Co., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

TIDES OF THE INDUSTRY

FWS Hearings

The U.S. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee began hearings March 1 on the operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

The hearings were to continue long enough to permit a thorough inquiry into the practices and policies of the agency together with an examination of its administration of the various funds allocated to it for special fisheries studies.

New Navicote Distributor

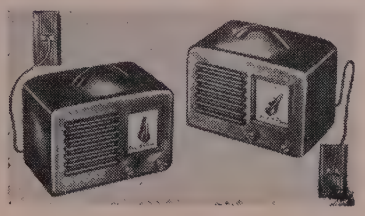
The line of Navicote Marine Finishes is now being distributed in the Pacific Northwest by The Beebe Company, 504 S.W. 1st, Portland, Oregon, whose appointment as distributor for the state of Oregon was announced recently by Earl Huston, Jr., Vice President of Hart and Burns Company, Division of Devoe and Raynolds Company, Inc., manufacturers of the famed Navicote line.

The Beebe Company has been an established distributor of marine equipment since 1884 when Charles Beebe founded the company as a ships' chandler. Through the years the Beebe Company expanded and grew until it is now one of the leading commercial fishing and general marine suppliers in the Northwest.

N.I.F. Fish Stick Committee

The Fish Stick Committee of the National Fisheries Institute unanimously passed a resolution requesting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to issue voluntary standards to be based on those proposed by the Committee. The Committee further requested that FWS make available a grading and inspection service for voluntary use by the industry.

The Committee was named at that time to formulate quality standards for the protection of the fish stick industry. Since then—with the aid of the technical subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Earl P. McFee, and the help of Fish and Wildlife Service Technologists—the Committee has developed and proposed standards for grades of frozen, fried fish sticks, and has approved a set of specifications covering fish blocks as raw material for fish sticks.



Port-A-Phone

A new portable wireless intercom is simply plugged into any standard 120 volt AC or DC outlet and it's ready to go to work! Compact, 2-way, portable intercom requires no wires, installation or extras! Allows instant 2-way communication between 2, 3 or more persons in separate locations. Port-A-Phone is of durable plastic with a mottled mahogany finish. For literature and price write General Industrial Co., 5738 North Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Lister Diesel Booklet

Lister marine diesel engines with one to six cylinders and 9 to 54 bph. at 1800 rpm are presented in a 4-page illustrated Bulletin No. 448 by The National Supply Co., Pittsburgh. Design features, accessories, performance curves, and dimensional diagrams are included.

Nylined Marine Bearings

In addition to being a good bearing material, Nylon is unaffected by salt water and therefore will not rust, corrode, rot or be attacked by electrolysis. Its resilience damps vibrations and prevents pound-out. Nylon bearings perform well submerged in water and other liquids, making the material very suitable for marine use.

To obtain engineering data and to demonstrate the performance of Nylon Marine Bearings, Thomson Industries, Inc., Manhasset, New York, operates a beautiful and interesting floating laboratory, appropriately named "Criteria."

Like the industrial Nylined Bearings, the marine version uses a compensation gap in a floating liner to prevent dimensional changes in the bearing bore which otherwise would result from expansion and contraction of the circumference due to moisture absorption and temperature variations. Some of the more interesting submerged applications on the boat are propeller shaft, cooling water pump and bilge pump bearings.

Enterprise Appointments

Arthur W. Ostrander, general sales manager of Enterprise Engine & Machinery Co., subsidiary of General Metals Corporation, San Francisco, announced four new appointments in the sales organization. Dale W. Blanton becomes manager of contract engineering. Robert A. Thompson is named senior contract engineer; and George Heuer, contract engineer. Austin B. Crouchley takes the post of sales engineer working out of the New York office.

Radio-Telephone Receivers

A new illustrated catalog describing its line of Radio-Telephone Receivers has just been published by G & M Equipment Co., Inc., 7315 Varna Avenue, North Hollywood. Designed for ship-to-shore, fixed or mobile station use, the radio transmitter-receiver has been sold extensively throughout the United States, South and Central America. The new catalog is available in English or Spanish editions.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

THE Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements issued formal notice on February 21, 1955, which supplemented its notice of November 13, 1954, concerning tariff negotiations involving Japan, to announce a supplemental list of items for consideration in these negotiations. Included in this listing were three portions of tariff paragraphs pertaining to fishery products.

The need for considering additional items in the negotiations arises primarily out of developments that have taken place since last November. In some cases, the notice points out, study has indicated serious weaknesses in the bargaining position of the United States in negotiating with some third countries that have planned all along to negotiate with Japan and with which the United States may consequently wish to carry on negotiations to expand benefits to Japan. In others, countries that had previously no firm plans to negotiate have now decided to undertake negotiations.

Hearings are scheduled to obtain information from interested persons on these negotiations, including views for or against concessions which the United States might offer. The listing of an item is for the purpose of gathering information on the possibility of a concession; it does not necessarily mean that a concession will be offered on the product. No concession can be made on a product not included in a published list issued by the Committee.

Public hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information to receive the views of interested persons, will begin at 2 p.m. on March 28, 1955, in the Hearing Room of the Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C. Persons desiring to be heard shall submit written briefs or statements to the Committee by noon, March 18; persons not desiring to be heard may present written statements until noon, March 28.

The United States Tariff Commission also announced it would hold public hearings starting 10 a.m. on March 28, to receive views and information useful in preparing its "peril-point" report to the President. Requests to be heard at the Tariff Commission hearing must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Commission by March 18. Final dates for submission of briefs and statements is similar to that listed above.

Copies of the notices may be obtained from the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the list and notices may also be inspected at field offices of the Department of Commerce.

Peru Seizes Seven Purse Seiners

Peru seized seven United States purse seiners last month, 18 miles from the Peruvian coast on a charge of fishing without a license in Peruvian territorial waters, which Peru claims to be 200 miles in breadth. They were taken to Talara where hearings on the charges were conducted. Two of the seven vessels were released promptly, their papers found to be in order. The remaining five were released two days later after assessment of a total of $2,000, said to have been based on the Peruvian export tax on the fish they had aboard.

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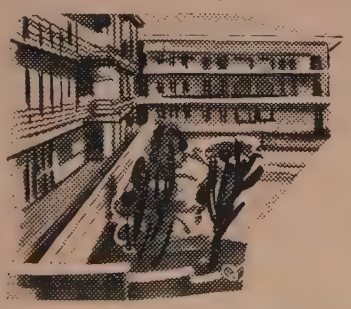

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SANTA MONICA

CALIFORNIA

Fish Sticks Output

Domestic production of fish sticks totaled 50,100,000 pounds in 1954, as compared with 7,500,000 pounds in 1953, reports the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Acclaimed as a revitalizer of the commercial fishing industry, fish sticks brought a gross income of nearly $40,000,000 to retailers in 1954, with proportionate revenue to all segments of the industry concerned with the production, distribution, and marketing of this unique commodity.

Fish sticks are uniformly shaped pieces of fish dipped in batter, breaded, frozen, and distributed in consumer-size packages. Similar to french-fried potatoes in appearance, they are marketed in precooked and uncooked form. Production of precooked sticks in 1954 came to 43,941,500 pounds and uncooked sticks showed a 1954 output of 6,146,600 pounds. Precooked sticks, which have been deep-fat fried before freezing, are oven-heated by the consumer for serving. Uncooked sticks are designed for those housewives and chefs who prefer to do the frying themselves.

Both imported and domestic fish go into the production of fish sticks. Cod is the principal species but haddock, ocean perch, and a few others are also used.

Customers Are Perishable!

The successful merchandising of any food depends on the quality of the product. But the factor of service is just as important in the complex and highly competitive modern-day food trade. Customers can be selective and Quality, Price, and Service go hand in hand.

The National Restaurant Association recently distributed to its more than 7,000 members an eye-catching bulletin: "*Warning! Customers Are Perishable!*"

Too frequently, members of the fishing industry are apt to forget that "customers are perishable" along the entire food distribution chain—from fisherman, to processor, to broker, to wholesaler, to the retailer, or whoever ultimately serves the consumer. Today's market is a buyers market and the buyer will do business where he can get a quality product at the right price, with service.

Japs Investigate

The Japanese tuna industry is looking hard for new tuna grounds. The Japanese Fisheries Board has mapped a four-year survey plan to develop new fishing grounds starting next summer. The Board is asking for $2.4 million to cover the expenses of the first year's survey. Main reason for the survey is to find a replacement for the tuna grounds near the Marshall Islands which were made dangerous by atomic bomb tests.

The plan calls for a survey during the first year centering on the Society Islands (Tahiti) and will cover the area between 10° and 20° latitude and 140° and 170° W. longitude. The Japs also intend to prove the Indian Ocean for tuna.

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The public often wonders about the family life of boat owners, officers and fishermen . . . on account of long absences from home. They are a happy and contented lot. Above is shown George Soares and family at the recent launching in San Diego of the two boats shown on front cover of this issue.

Marine Fisheries

(Continued from page 13)

and support timely and adequate research of the ocean fishery. It should insist on having a say in the research pattern to be followed.

Second, the industry must keep itself and the public properly informed through aggressive public relations. This should be self-evident but it is a constant source of distress to witness the commercial fishing industry, a subject of constant attack, capably conducting intelligent advertising programs of its products but none of itself.

Third, the high principle involved in fishery legislation should be more keenly felt by the industry; it should not attempt to isolate its problems to separate interests within the industry, within the state, or within the nation. A needless restriction imposed upon a fisherman is not the fisherman's problem alone; it paves the way for other and further needless restrictions.

Lastly, while it may be extremely difficult to do so, industry should constantly strive in the direction of lowering the cost of the production of raw fish. Doing this will provide some necessary economic relief when the industry must limit itself in the interests of legitimate fishery conservation.

The foregoing possibilities of solution for the industry have a similar although somewhat overlapping list for the government.

One of government's prime functions is to preserve the fisheries for the legitimate and continued use of all of the people and also to preserve the fishing industry as an important (and possibly in the future indispensable) source of fulfillment of the world's food requirements. Thus, government should commence its research programs on fishery stocks long before the so-called "danger signs" appear. It should also study stocks of fish which are known or thought to be plentiful but which are not presently being utilized.

Second, government itself should engage in an aggressive information campaign. We appreciate that reams of literature are available on the subject of fishery conservation and management but for the most part they are scientific discourses, little understood by people in fisheries, and not even read by persons who may only occasionally be called upon to decide matters of vital interest to the fishing industry. These publications must be written in clear and simple language.

Third, government can and should aggressively pursue a program designed to conciliate the opposing forces in this continuing debate. It should not wait until the battle lines are drawn and its help solicited. It is usually too late then.

This list of possibilities is not exclusive. Many matters should be of joint concern to our federal and state governments and not be usurped as the prerogative of one. The commercial fisherman does not advocate federal regulation of purely state matters, but he does urge federal participation in fishery research and in the dissemination of information to the public.

While management of a fishery is usually viewed in a negative sense as a restriction on the fishing effort, actually management could just as well mean an effort to expand the fisheries by affirmative methods. It is not outside the realm of possibility that expansion of the ocean fisheries can be obtained by transplanting of fish from one area to another. While this is presently economically unfeasible, our generation may still see it.

Your attention is called to a very interesting experiment in this regard which is taking place in the Gulf of Nicoya where transplanting of anchovetas from Panama is being done under the auspices of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. While it is far too early to say that this is a practical way in which to replenish a declining fishery, the results thus far are encouraging.

Also Dr. Roger Revelle has stated that the fertility of the green pastures of the sea could be increased by man by the addition of necessary nutrient substances to the ocean. As he said, "We might by a relatively small expenditure, be able to add these substances to the water and thereby to increase greatly the yield of the California fisheries. These are phases of affirmative management which invite considerable further study.

British Test Electrical Fishing

The British Herring Industry Board is carrying out experimental work on electric field fishing; to study effect of pulses on fish and to determine suitable duration and spacing of pulses. From initial work in a tank the Board proceeded to the construction of equipment for suitable switching and timing on a pilot commercial scale.

The "Silver Scout" was equipped with power-supply equipment driven from the main engines and made initial tests at sea . . . to determine design and production of electronic control equipment and the manufacture of electrodes suitable for immersion in the sea.

The difficulty of triggering the ignition appears to have been overcome as a result of this work; the difficulty of securing satisfactory extinction of the ignition at operational voltages has not yet been solved, the Board reports. It is thought that power losses in the discharge circuit may be reduced but it does not seem that they can be easily eliminated. These results have encouraged the preparation of further equipment which will be tested in the laboratory and at sea.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Azores.—Total Azores canned tuna exports to the United States in 1954 amounted to 1,272,257 pounds, valued at US$302,388, reports a U.S. consular dispatch from Ponta Delgada. This was an increase of 31% in volume and 35% in value as compared with 1953 canned tuna exports to the United States of 972,017 pounds, valued at US$223,398. Also in 1953 the Azores exported to the United States 660,000 pounds of frozen tuna, valued at US$92,000, but none was exported in 1954.

Chile.—Chile has acquired from Spain five small fishing vessels for service on the Chilean coast. They are equipped with 250-hp motors, have a storage capacity of 60 metric tons, and accommodations for 10 men. Cost of each vessel is estimated at 10 million pesos (US$50,000).

Chile.—A United States firm has been authorized to export to Chile, in the form of foreign capital investment in this territory, five deep-sea fishing vessels valued at US$498,000. The United States company, with the contribution of these vessels, automatically becomes an important shareholder in a Chilean fishing and canning company.

Ecuador.—The United States, in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement signed by Ecuador and the United States in 1938 has notified the Government of Ecuador of its intent to terminate the agreement, according to a Department of State release. This action will not change the present rate of import duty on canned sardines applied by Ecuador, which was established January 1, 1954, at 6 sucres per net kilogram. The trade agreement rate on canned sardines which was 0.49 sucres per legal kilogram under the 1938 agreement, has not been effective in recent years due to the imposition by Ecuador of exchange surcharges and increased rates of duty. United States exports of canned sardines to Ecuador in 1953 totaled 1,298,998 pounds, valued at $284,366. Representatives of the two countries are initiating conversations regarding the conclusion of a mutually satisfactory commercial arrangement in lieu of the reciprocal trade agreement scheduled to expire on July 18, 1955.

French Morocco.—The French Moroccan sardine fishing fleet had poor success during the last quarter of 1954, reports a U.S. consular dispatch from Casablanca. The sardine and tuna catches delivered to the canneries have been of mediocre quality and insufficient quantity to permit the industry to produce and export under normal conditions, hence, the 1954 income of this industry was considerably reduced.

Japan.—The Nichiro Fishery Company, one of the three largest fishing organizations in Japan, is considering the purchase of three Japanese cargo vessels for conversion to cannery ships. Two of the ships would become mother ships for salmon expeditions and one for a crab fleet. The ships named as under consideration are the **Eiko Maru** of 5289 gross tons, the **Kizan Maru** of 7933 gross tons and the **Kaiyo Maru** of 4963 gross tons, the latter being the proposed crab cannery. Inquiries have also been made of local shipyards for temporary conversion of two other cargo vessels into salmon cannery vessels on a limited scale, the purpose being to charter the ships for the seasosn only, returning them to their owners upon its conclusion. None of these proposals are beyond the tentative stage as yet but they are reported as evidence of belief that the salmon and crab catches will show improved results, possibly because of easing of the U.S.S.R. attitude regarding Japanese fishermen in Okhotsk and Kamchatkan waters.

Peru.—The present center of the Peruvian shrimp fishing fleet is at Caleta Cruz, an October 15 U.S. Foreign Operations Administration dispatch from Lima points out. The number of vessels in the fleet varies from 25 to 35, and the craft range in size from 30 to 45 feet. Most of the vessels fish with 20-foot beam trawls; a few have 35-40 foot otter trawls. Fishing is carried on 24 hours a day in depths of 4 to 5 fathoms. The average catch is 125 pounds of 15-count (heads off) shrimp per day. Upon landing, the shrimp are iced and taken to Mancora for packaging and freezing in 5-pound packages.

Portugal.—Generally, the Portuguese fisheries had a good production year in 1954, an Embassy dispatch from Lisbon states. The cod catch was somewhat higher than the 65,646 metric tons caught in 1953-54. The sardine catch was good but most of the sardines are small and unsuitable for the boneless-and-skinless varieties usually exported to the United States. The mackerel catch was about the same as last year, while the anchovy and tuna catches are poor.

Peru.—The Peruvian 1955 tuna season started late and as prices in the United States were low Peruvian canners offered the fishermen only 15.50 soles (approximately 82 U.S. cents) per dozen tuna at the outset of the season. Although fishermen refused to make deliveries for about 19 days, they were finally obliged to accept this price. Peruvian exports of fishery products in 1954 were nearly US$10 million.

Venezuela.—Several Venezuelan sardine canneries have been closed down due to the lack of local and foreign markets, according to a dispatch from Caracas. This is a chronic season condition because of the small local market which needs foreign markets and some form of fish dollar, either a differential exchange or an export subsidy.

Tuna Interests May Buy Cannery

Soliciting its members for funds amounting to about one million dollars, the American Tunaboat Association seeks to purchase and operate an idle tuna cannery in San Diego. The action by the cooperative association comprising 125 owners of the large tuna clippers which account for over half of the tuna caught by domestic vessels, is a move to bolster the sagging tuna-packing industry in San Diego.

The Association wants to take over the former West Coast Packing Co. plant, which was acquired by Van Camp Sea Food Co. a year ago and recently closed down in favor of their Terminal Island cannery. The plant has a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 cases a day. Van Camp was negotiating to sell the property to a trucking concern for use as a warehouse and freight terminal. The association asked the San Diego Harbor Commission, which owns the land on which the plant is located, to withhold authorization for its sale until the tuna interests have time to work out their plans.

The Association places the value of the plant and equipment at approximately $400,000 and would use the additional funds as operating capital.

For the last two months many San Diego boat-owners have had their clippers idle in the harbor with heavy cargoes of fish they couldn't unload because of price disputes.

The Tunaboat Association does not expect to place another brand of tuna on the market, but would can for existing labels. They want to help boat operators get fish off their ships when market conditions or price disputes delay unloading. Then they could put back into production their vessels (representing a total investment of $35 million) instead of using them to keep raw fish under refrigeration in their holds.

The Sea Lark Sinks

One of the world's largest tuna clippers, the San Diego-based Sea Lark, sank 400 miles south of Panama, the first week in March. All 12 crew members were reported saved.

The vessel, with a capacity of 550 tons of fish had been at sea for several weeks, and was en route with a catch of approximately 450 tons to a cannery in Puerto Rico.

Owned by the National Marine Terminals, Inc., of San Diego, the Sea Lark, 165 feet long, had three Americans and nine Peruvians aboard. The three Americans, all from San Diego, were Capt. Fernando Medina, Hugh Latimer, and Arthur Yeend, an observer for National Steel & Shipbuilding Corp., which completely overhauled the craft last year.

The Sea Lark was on its maiden voyage since leaving the National Steel ways last fall. Water suddenly entered the engine room, and the freighter Republica de Ecuador, 35 miles away, went to the Sea Lark's assistance and picked up the crew as the vessel sank.

Advice for Skin Divers

California's newest popular outdoor sport—skin diving—has reached such proportions that its participants should be reminded of a few basic safety rules, the Department of Fish and Game believes.

In the past several years, thousands of neophytes have joined the hardy fraternity of underwater fishermen, and this year will see the unique sport reach new heights of popularity, the Department reports.

For the new-comers and old-timers alike, the International Underwater Spearfishing Association has compiled a list of safety rules designed to prevent underwater mishaps.

One of the most important of the rules is the advice to always go diving with someone else. Do not swim immediately after exhausting physical effort, nor right after meals, the Association cautions.

Always carry a knife, stay away from sea lions and do not reach into hidden rock crevices. it is advised.

A wise skin diver will remember that eels bite and will gladly share his abalone with one if the eel suggests it by his actions, another safety rule states. The spearfishermen are cautioned never to point a loaded speargun at anyone, never to load it before entering the water nor fail to unload it before leaving the water.

The thinclads are urged to do their diving well beyond the breaker line, use a rubber band to tie an abalone iron to their wrists and not to climb on wave-swept rocks at sea.

"Use care in the handling of eels, jellyfish, sea urchins and sculpins," the rule list urges. If divers use lead belts for weighting them down they are cautioned to have a quick release that works.

White or flashy garb or equipment is ill-advised. A diver should not tie a line from any equipment to his person nor should he dive around ledges and rocks in a heavy surge or swell. And it is a good idea always to look up before surfacing.

More FWS Statistics

New fishery statistical offices have been opened recently by the Fish and Wildlife Service in Tampa and Fort Myers, Fla.; Beauford, S. C.; Biloxi, Miss.; Astoria, Ore.; and Ann Harbor, Mich.

In addition, statistical activities will be expanded in the Service's office in San Pedro, Calif.

Under the terms of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act which is designed to give special aid to the American commercial fishing industry, funds have been allocated to expedite the Service's work of collecting and issuing statistics on the catch of fish and shellfish, the value of the catch, and the employment of men, fishing craft, and gear in the fisheries.

Statistical information is acknowledged to be the basis of most fishery research and must be available before practical management programs can be attempted. The increased funds now available will make possible much more of this type of work. During the hearings held prior to the passage of the Saltonstall-Kennedy bill, expert witnesses from the fishing industry from all parts of the country were in full accord that more work should be done by the Service to extend the statistical coverage of the interior sections of the country and to speed up the release of all statistical data. These statistics are also invaluable to State and Federal agencies in their regulatory work.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 8)

FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.--Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has appointed a 19-member fisheries advisory committee to advise him on industry problems covered by the $3 million Saltonstall-Kennedy law.

Donald P. Loker, vice-president of Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, and Arthur H. Mendonca, President of F. E. Booth, Inc., San Francisco, are Californians on the advisory committee.

Under a provision of the Saltonstall-Kennedy bill, Public Law 466, the Interior Secretary is authorized to appoint a group of experts from the domestic fishing industry to advise him on how to use the $3 million annually provided for fishery research and projects to increase marketing of domestic fish. The committee members are appointed to serve until July 30, 1957.

Secretary McKay says the new research program under the law has been urgently needed for a long time to conserve and develop one of the Nation's most important natural food resources. McKay said: "The authorization for the appointment of this Industry Advisory Committee further implements the Administration's partnership policy of working closely with the people most vitally affected toward the solution of common problems."

So far McKay has allotted $2.2 million for urgent projects from the total $3 million fund. This compares with the skimpy $175,000 normally set aside for fishing industry research and development projects.

Other members of the committee are: Moses Pike, Holmes Packing Co., Eastport, Me.; James S. Carlson, Baker, Boies and Watson, Boston; J. Richards Nelson, oyster and clam growers dealer, Madison, Conn.; David Hart, independent fisherman and vessel owner, Cape May, N. J.; Harold R. Bassett, C. A. Loockerman, Inc., Crisfield, Md.; George R. Wallace, Wallace Fisheries Co., Morehead City, N. C.; Harry F. Sahlman, Sahlman Seafoods, Fernandina Beach, Fla.; Leon S. Kenny, Pinellas Seafood Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Alphonse J. Wegman, Mexican Gulf Fisheries, Inc., Coden, Ala.; Lawrence W. Strassburger, Strassburger Inspection Service, New Orleans, La.; Earl Buist Webster, fisherman and vessel owner, Twin City Fisherman's Cooperative, Port Isabel, Texas; Emmett Concannon, W. M. Walker, Inc., Chicago; Arthur Sivertson, Sivertson Brothers Fisheries, Duluth; Thomas F. Sandoz, Columbia River Packers Assn., Astoria, Ore., Mark L. Edmunds, independent fisherman, Garibaldi, Ore.; Lawrence C. Calvert, San Juan Fishing and Packing Co., Seattle; Jack Mendenhall, Ketchikan Cold Storage Co., Ketchikan, Alaska.

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MINIMUM WAGE.--A higher national minimum wage rate now seems certain to clear Congress this year. The President has recommended that the minimum wage be increased to 90¢ an hour from the present 75¢. A lot of bills have been introduced on this, and some would put the minimum wage at as high as $1.25 per hour.

The fishing industry exemption to the minimum wage is coming under fire. Several bills have been introduced to make fishing industry and agricultural wages subject to the same 90¢-per-hour minimum. At present, these industries are exempted.

The National Fisheries Institute predicts that an all-out fight is coming over the question of the fisheries exemption. NFI says: "Many fishing operators are paying a higher minimum wage than the law requires and, in fact, higher than much of the new legislation proposes. If your operations would be jeopardized by the increased minimum wage and elimination of the fishery exemption, you should inform NFI fully on the subject."

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FISH STICKS.--The astounding growth of the fish stick industry has even the experts stumped. Last spring the Fish & Wildlife Service made an estimate which many folks thought was too optimistic on fish stick production in 1954. As it turns out, the F&WS estimate was on the low side.

Production in 1954 now is figured at more than 50 million pounds and still growing. F&WS last May said: "If the December 1953 production rate continues through 1954, the production of fish sticks in the United States for the year should reach well in excess of 30 million pounds."

The industry turned out about 50.1 million pounds of the popular breaded seafood in 1954, compared with a slight 7.5 million pounds in 1953. This new seafood item is being acclaimed "a revitalizer" of the commercial fishing industry. Fish sticks represent a gross income of nearly $40 million to retailers in 1954, with proportionate income to all segments of the industry concerned with the production, distribution and marketing of this commodity.

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TUNA OFF PAGO PAGO.--Governor Lowe of American Samoa reports that the Pago Pago tuna industry has a bright future. He says it has definitely been proved that the fish were there in large quantities, for part of the year anyway. He says that the Japanese have proved that the tuna could be caught. Only thing still uncertain, apparently, is whether the tuna are available the year around.

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INCOME TAXES.--From the looks of things, you'll have a cut in income taxes no matter what, beginning next January 1. At press time, the Democrats had endorsed a plan to give every taxpayer $20 off from their usual individual income tax bill. That's $20 for you and $20 for each one of your dependants.

The Democrats believe that the President was planning to ask Congress next year to provide a personal income tax reduction for the following year. But they believed they could outmaneuver him for political reasons by passing a reduction this year and making it effective next.

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200-MILE LIMIT.--As we went to press it was understood that the State Department registered a complaint with the Peruvian government "strongly protesting" the detention of two tuna boats under the Peruvian claim of territorial waters jurisdiction of 200 miles off-shore.

Peruvian officials seized two tuna fishing boats, the Western Clipper and the freezing ship, Tony B., on January 24 for catching fish within 200 miles of the Peruvian coast. The two vessels were fined a total of $5,000 which was paid and the vessels released.

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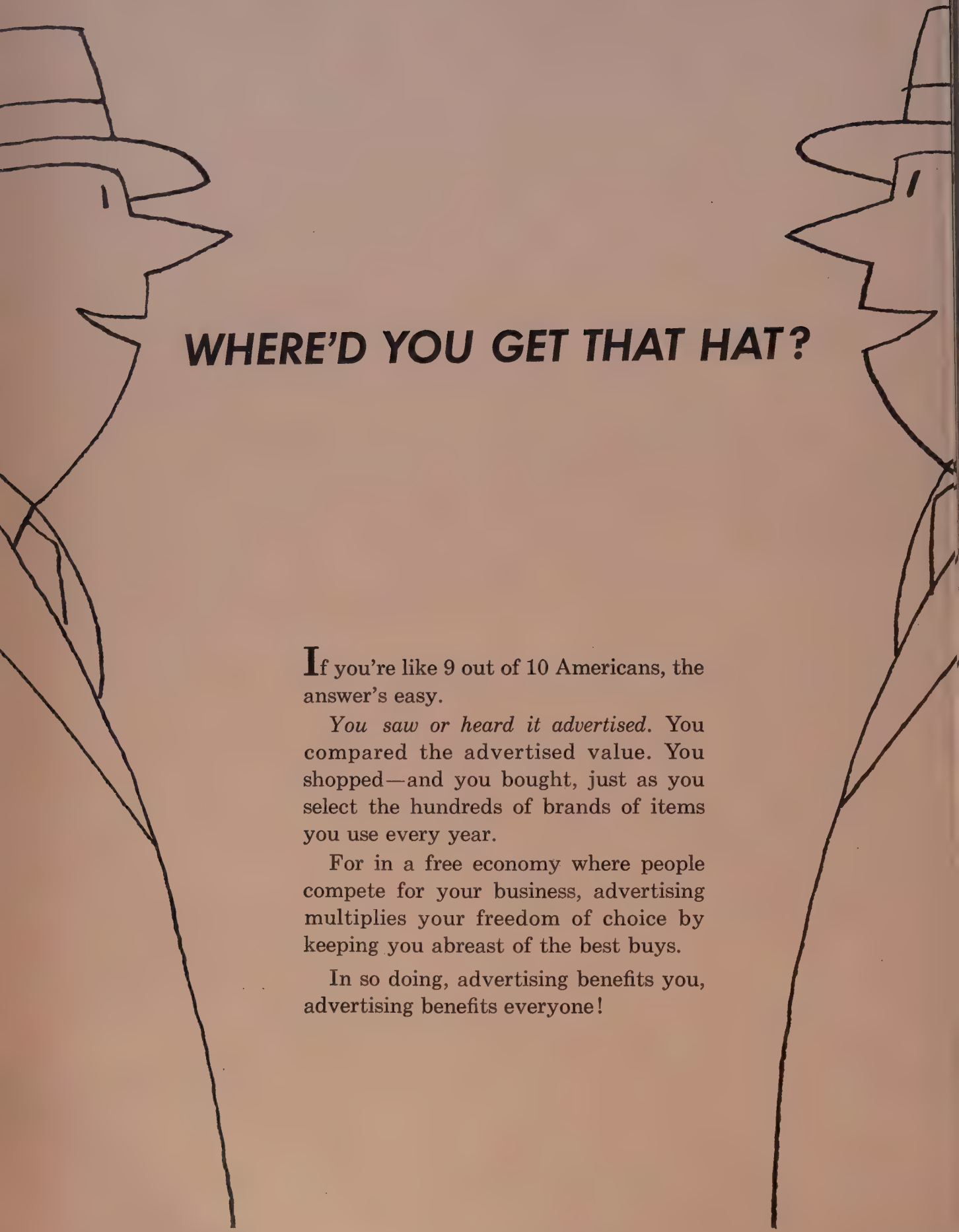

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Fisheries Advisory Committee

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced the appointment of 19 representatives of all segments of the American fisheries industry to the Fisheries Advisory Committee authorized by the 83rd Congress to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce.

Those appointed from the West Coast were:

Donald P. Loker, Vice President, Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.; Arthur H. Mendonca, President, F. E. Booth, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Thomas F. Sandoz, President, Columbia River Packers Association, Astoria, Oregon; Mark L. Edmunds, independent fisherman, Garibaldi, Oregon; Lawrence C. Calvert, President, San Juan Fishing and Packing Co., Seattle, Washington; Jack Mendenhall, Manager, Ketchikan Cold Storage Co., Ketchikan, Alaska.

Under a provision of Public Law 466—The Saltonstall-Kennedy Bill—the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to appoint a group of experts from the domestic fisheries and fishery products industry to advise him on industry problems embraced by the new legislation. The Commissioners are appointed to serve until July 30, 1957.

The Saltonstall-Kennedy Bill makes available to the Secretary of the Interior each fiscal year an amount equal to 30% of the gross receipts from customs duties collected on imported fishery products to conduct fishery research and to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin.

The law provides that expenditures from this special fund not exceed $3,000,000 in any fiscal year, and that the balance in the fund at the end of each year shall not exceed $5,000,000.

Secretary McKay said the research programs authorized by the new law have long been urgently needed to conserve and develop one of the Nation's most important natural food resources.

"The authorization for the appointment of this Industry Advisory Committee," Secretary McKay said, "further implements the Administration's partnership policy of working closely with the people most vitally affected toward the solution of common problems."

The Fish and Wildlife Service which administers Public Law 466 has allocated $2,204,500 to urgent projects thus far this year.

In prior years only $175,000 a year was allocated from customs duties for domestic fishery industry research and development by the Department of the Interior.

Carnation Label for Fish

A group of Northwest salmon packers will soon begin to market Puget Sound salmon under the Carnation label. W. W. Durney, president of Durney, Inc., Los Angeles, says he is under licensing agreement with the Carnation Co. to use the label on fish. His license with the salmon packers is the first step toward a complete family of seafood to bear this well-known label.

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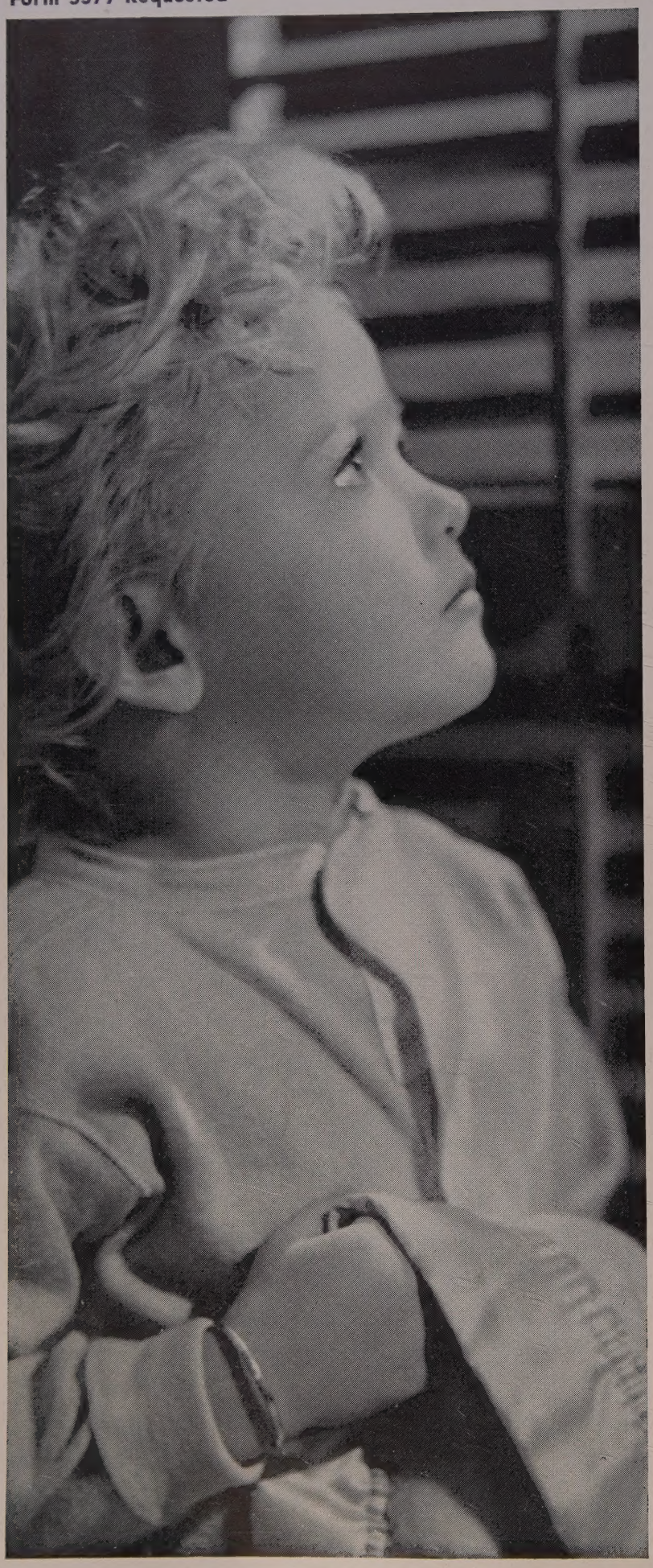

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